



RESTRICTED

STAT

Each of the councils has prescribed its own manual of rules, while the assembly has prescribed the manual of rules for joint sessions. Sessions of both councils are public but can be made closed sessions by decree of the council because of special business concerned. More than half the members of a council must be present to make bounding decisions; decision is by majority vote. At council sessions, every council member has the right to use the language of the nationality to which he belongs. Council members possess immunity rights from the moment the election commission hands them the notification that they have been elected.

Both councils elect committees to study and prepare legislative proposals and to study other problems. The committees may be permanent or temporary.

Each council has the following permanent committees: the Legislative Committee with 21 members, the Economic Plan and Finance Committee with 15 members, the Foreign Affairs Committee with 15 members, the Credentials and Immunities Committee with 7 members, the Administrative Committee with 7 members, and the Petitions and Complaints Committee with 7 members.

The councils can elect special committees to study given legislative proposals and matters whenever they are of the opinion that a special committee is necessary. The councils can elect special investigating or survey committees for special problems.

Committees may meet whether or not the councils are in session.

To agree on the editorial aspects of proposed legislation, the Legislative Committees and the Economic Plan and Finance Committees of both houses can, and as a rule do, appoint joint commissions to work on such legislation.

Law may be proposed by the Cabinet, by members of the Cabinet, or any members of the assembly. Legislative proposals are first discussed in committees and then in the plenum. Committees discuss legislative proposals in detail and then vote on them. Discussion in the plenum starts with the report of the committee's reporter. The councils discuss legislative proposals in detail and then vote on them. A legislative proposal becomes law when it is passed by both councils of the assembly. If one council does not accept all the elements of a legislative proposal or rejects changes and amendments made by the other council, the proposal is submitted to a Coordination Committee, to which each council elects ten members. If the councils cannot reach an agreement after the proposal has been returned by the Coordination Committee, the assembly is dissolved.

The People's Assembly, elected on 11 November 1945, has held six regular and four extraordinary sessions. The Federal Council and the Council of Nationalities each have held 59 meetings and 37 joint meetings.

From 1 February 1946, the Legislative Committee of the Federal Council held 140 meetings, and the Legislative Committee of the Council of Nationalities held 139 meetings. They discussed a total of 113 legislative proposals. The Economic Plan and Finance Committees of both houses discussed a total of 12 bills.

The republic People's Assemblies have only one council. They elect a president to conduct the sessions, one or two vice-presidents, and one to three secretaries. The work of the republic People's Assemblies is based on the same principles as the work of the federal People's Assembly.

#### MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AND THE REPUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

The federal People's Assembly has a total of 537 members in its two councils: 362 in the Federal Council, and 175 in the Council of Nationalities.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Federal Council

The Federal Council is made up of 167 Serbians, 85 Croatsians, 34 Slovenians, 20 Macedonians, 13 Montenegrins, 20 Moslems, 8 Albanians, 4 Hungarians, 2 Bulgarians, 2 Slovaks, 5 Walachians, one Italian, and one Turk. Seventy-three of these are blue-collar workers, 70 are farmers, 45 are intellectuals, 27 are students, 31 are officers, and 116 represent other occupations.

Council of Nationalities

The Council of Nationalities is made up of 51 Serbians, 26 Croatsians, 25 Slovenians, 25 Montenegrins, 19 Macedonians, 9 Moslems, 7 Albanians, 3 Hungarians, 3 Albanians, 2 Turks, 2 Walachians, one Rumanian, one Russian, and one Slovak. Twenty of these are blue-collar workers, 23 are farmers, 46 are intellectuals, 12 are students, 16 are officers, and 58 represent other occupations.

Republic People Assemblies

The People's Assembly of Serbia has 287 members; 225 are Serbians, 9 are Croatsians, 17 are Albanians, 14 are Hungarians, 6 are Montenegrins, 3 are Rumanians, 4 are Walachians, one is Macedonian, 2 are Slovaks, 2 are Bulgarians, one is Russian, and 3 are Moslems. Fifty-four of these are blue-collar workers, 70 are farmers, 26 are intellectuals, 29 are students, 17 are officers, and 91 represent other occupations.

The People's Assembly of Croatia has 191 members; 155 are Croatsians, 33 are Serbians, and three are Italians. Fifty-five of these are blue-collar workers, 60 are farmers, 57 are intellectuals, 12 are officers, and 7 represent other occupations.

The People's Assembly of Slovenia has 145 members, all of whom are Slovenians. Forty-eight of these are blue-collar workers, 19 are farmers, 55 are intellectuals, 7 are students, 14 are officers, and 2 represent other occupations.

The People's Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina has 154 members; 73 are Serbians, 52 are Moslems, and 29 are Croatsians. Thirty-seven of these are blue-collar workers, 38 are farmers, 73 are intellectuals, and six represent other occupations.

The People's Assembly of Macedonia has 192 members; 151 are Macedonians, 21 are Albanians, and 14 are Turks. [this only accounts for 186 of the members]. Thirty-six of these are blue-collar workers, 50 are farmers, 65 are intellectuals, 8 are students, and 33 represent other occupations.

The People's Assembly of Montenegro has 107 members; 103 are Montenegrins and four are Albanians. Nineteen of these are blue-collar workers, 33 farmers, and 55 are intellectuals.

The People's Assembly of the Vojvodina has 235 members; 129 are Serbs, 24 are Croatsians, 10 are Slovaks, 2 are Russians, 5 are Montenegrins, 54 are Hungarians, and 11 are Rumanians. Fifty-two of these are blue-collar workers, 80 are farmers, 78 are intellectuals, 3 are officers, and 22 represent other occupations.

The oblast People's Committee of the Kosmet has 221 members; 128 are Albanians, 62 are Serbians, and 31 are Montenegrins. Thirteen of these are blue-collar workers, 124 are farmers, 23 are intellectuals, 25 are students, and 36 represent other occupations.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

PRESIDIUM OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AND  
PRESIDIUMS OF THE REPUBLIC PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES

In joint session of its two councils, the federal People's Assembly elects the Presidium. It has a president, six vice-presidents, a secretary, and 30 members at the maximum.

The Presidium of the federal People's Assembly represents at home and abroad the national and state sovereignty of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The Presidium performs the following duties:

1. Convenes the federal People's Assembly.
2. Dissolves the federal People's Assembly if the assembly's two councils cannot agree on a bill.
3. Orders elections for the federal People's Assembly.
4. With the approval of the federal People's Assembly and on request of the Cabinet, the presidiums of the republic People's Assemblies, the federal Supreme Court, the federal Public Prosecutor, or on its own initiative, evaluates republic laws to see that they do not conflict with the Constitution or federal laws.
5. To insure compliance with the Constitution, federal laws, decrees, regulations, and orders, evaluates republic laws which have been suspended by the Cabinet under Article 131 of the Constitution.
6. Provides authoritative interpretation of federal laws.
7. Repeals decrees, regulations, orders, and decisions of the Cabinet if they are not in agreement with the Constitution and federal laws.
8. Publishes bills that have been passed.
9. Has the right to grant amnesty within the prescriptions of the law governing amnesty.
10. Confers decorations and honorary titles granted by the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia within the prescriptions of the law governing such awards.
11. Ratifies international agreements not within the jurisdiction of the federal People's Assembly to ratify.
12. On proposal of the Cabinet, appoints and recalls ambassadors, extraordinary envoys, and ministers plenipotentiary to foreign countries.
13. Accepts credentials and recalls of accredited diplomatic representatives of foreign countries.
14. Declares general mobilization and war in case of an armed attack on Yugoslavia, or in case Yugoslavia is obliged to fulfill certain international commitments to an international peace organization or an allied country.
15. On proposal of the president of the Cabinet, appoints or dismisses individual members of the Cabinet between sessions of the federal People's Assembly, with subsequent approval of the federal People's Assembly being required.

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

16. On proposal of the president of the Cabinet, appoints substitutes to replace members of the Cabinet.
17. Between sessions of the federal People's Assembly, acts for the federal People's Assembly.
18. On the proposal of the Cabinet, determines which republic enterprises are to become establishments of general state character.
19. Submits referendums to the people on questions concerning Yugoslavia on the basis of the federal decree governing referendums or on the proposal of the Cabinet.
20. Issues decrees on questions and measures for which it is authorized by the federal People's Assembly and which are not within the jurisdiction of the Cabinet.
21. On proposal of the president of the Cabinet, merges or dissolves ministries and committees between sessions of the federal People's Assembly, with subsequent approval of the assembly being required.

Except for functions it is not permitted to delegate, the Presidium may delegate to its presidency certain of its functions, such as the convening of the assembly, powers of amnesty, awarding of decorations, determination of enterprises of general state character and the like.

The presidency of the Presidium consists of the president, vice-presidents, and secretary. On the proposal and report of the Committee for Petitions and Complaints of the Federal Council and Council of Nationalities, the presidency is authorized by special law to make decisions on all petitions submitted to the federal People's Assembly or its councils.

The Presidium of the federal People's Assembly is answerable to the federal People's Assembly. The federal People's Assembly may dissolve the Presidium and elect a new Presidium, or dismiss its individual members and elect new ones before their terms have expired.

If the federal People's Assembly is dissolved, the Presidium performs its duties until a new Presidium is elected.

Meetings of the Presidium are not public; only members of the Presidium and members of the Cabinet may attend. Decrees and decisions of the Presidium are signed by its president and secretary.

In 1948, the Presidium ratified a number of international treaties and agreements, issued 16 interpretations of laws, issued 197 decrees conferring decorations on 37,620 persons, and issued decisions on 9,909 petitions for amnesty.

The Presidium of the federal People's Assembly has the following organizational units:

1. Secretariat, consisting of the protocol secretary's office, general office, treasury, accounting and supply office, and other sections.
2. Section for evaluation and interpretation of laws.
3. Section for amnesty.
4. Bureau for legislative business.
5. Office of decorations.

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

The head of each office or section is a vice-president of the Presidium.

The republic People's Assemblies elect presidiums which consist of a president, two or three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a fixed number of members.

The presidiums of the republic People's assemblies perform functions within republic jurisdiction for the individual republics similar to those the federal Presidium performs for the whole country. The presidiums of the republic People's Assemblies have the following organizational units: secretariat, a section for the development of the people's authority, and an amnesty section.

- E N D -

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

STAT

